



## Consult Us

If it is a question of a present, we can save you time and worry. From the many lines we carry we can easily suggest something that will be appropriate. Have you noticed our pearl brooches and pendants?

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,  
JEWELERS.  
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## Crosse & Blackwell's

Jams and Jellies.

Cairns' Marmalade.

Keiller's Marmalade.

IN 1 AND 2 POUND JARS.  
IN 4 AND 7 POUND TINS.

Capt. White's ORIENTAL PICKLES.

Hudson's Bay Co.

VICTORIA.

## Here We Are



With all the requisites for your lunch baskets. A few of the dainties:  
CHRISTIE'S FRUIT CAKES ..... 20cts.  
DEVILED HAM ..... 10 and 15cts. tin  
DEVILED CHICKEN ..... 15cts. tin  
BONED CHICKEN, TURKEY, AND  
DUCK ..... 25cts. tin  
PORK AND BEANS IN TOMATO  
SAUCE ..... 10cts. tin  
SHRIMPS, LOBSTERS AND CRABS FOR  
SALADS.  
LAGER BEER ..... 2 for 25cts.  
PORT WINE ..... 50cts. bottle  
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DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

## TO CANNERS AND OTHERS

We are fully stocked to supply you with  
DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISH-  
INGS, OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and  
DRILLS.  
All orders shipped same day as received.  
Write us for samples and Quotations.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE  
DRY GOODS.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street, VICTORIA, B. C.

Victoria Transfer Company  
LIMITED.  
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament,  
1893.

Livery & Hack Stables

19, 21, 23 Broughton st., foot of Broad  
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS,  
AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY  
HOUR OF THE DAY OR  
NIGHT.  
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Ladysmith.

The New City at Oyster Harbor. Splen-  
did opportunity for investment.  
Townsite plan and full particulars at

J. F. FOULKES & CO.,

35 FORT STREET.

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TENNIS GOODS.

FISHING TACKLE.

All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery,  
Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books,  
etc., at

78 GOVT ST.

FOX'S.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COY., LD.

Important

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

The Contents

Of a Costly

Furnished

Residence

..ON..

Tuesday May 29  
At 2 p.m.

Particulars

To-Morrow

The Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd.

## Havana Cigars

Henry Clay, 'Sensitivas.'  
Henry Clay, 'Margaritas.'  
Genaro Vilasco, 'Cesares.'  
Genaro Vilasco, 'Aromaticos.'  
Genaro Vilasco, 'Conchas Especial.'  
Genaro Vilasco, 'Non Plus Ultra.'  
El Equador, Conchas Especial.  
Benj. Franklin, 'Cabelleros.' Etc.

R. P. RITHE & Co., Ltd.,  
IMPORTERS.

## ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Total Funds, \$46,250,000

Settlement of all claims made without reference to  
the Head Office.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

## Houde's STRAIGHT CUT Cigarettes

Manufactured by

B. HOUDE & CO.

QUEBEC

ARE BETTER THAN  
THE BEST.

## Mellor's Mixed Paints

GUARANTEED  
STRICTLY  
PURE.

\$1.50 Per Gallon Imperial Measure.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort Street

..AUCTION..

I am instructed by Mrs. Rollin to sell with-  
out reserve on

Tuesday, May 29, 2 a.m.

THE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS IN

Western Hotel Store St.

25 BEDROOM SUITES AND KITCHEN  
AND PARLOR FURNITURE,  
WINCHESTER RIFLE,  
WM. T. HARDAKER,  
The Auctioneer

Telephone 693.

## SHORTS.

Pure White—Just what you  
are asking for.

AT

SYLVESTER FEED CO., LD.

CITY MARKET.

ICE HYDROX ICE

Use only Ice and Hydrox.

Manufactured from Distilled Water

Chemically Pure.

B.C. GOLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS

TELEPHONE 44.

Mining Shares

WANTED.

WINNIPEG.

NOBLE FIVE

GIANT.

A. W. MORE & CO.

56 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## French Parliament

Government Is Sustained In  
House of Deputies by  
Fair Majority.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau De-  
clines to Allow Revival  
of Dreyfus Affair.

His Programme Includes Direct  
Taxation and Work-  
men's Pensions.

Paris, May 22.—After an adjournment  
of six weeks, parliament reassembled to-  
day. The chamber of deputies was  
crowded and all the cabinet ministers  
were present.

Paul Gouzy, Radical Socialist, then in-  
terpolated the government on its general  
policy.

The premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau,  
accepted the interpolation and asked for  
its immediate discussion. M. Gouzy ex-  
plained that he desired to interpolate the  
government in order to clear the situa-  
tion. The speaker pointed out the over-  
whelming majority recently cast for the  
government throughout France, except in  
Paris, at the municipal elections, and  
said the present moment was opportune  
for the chamber to endorse this support  
of the ministry, who should inform the  
chamber what they intended to do in re-  
sponse to this Republican demonstration.

M. Paul de Cassagnac followed with a  
speech strongly attacking the govern-  
ment, but he said he did not desire its  
fall, because its policy was having the  
result of disgusting the country with the  
Republicans. The latter statement  
evoked a protest from the Nationalist  
benches.

M. Waldeck Rousseau then replied.  
During the course of his speech, which  
was frequently interrupted by the Na-  
tionalists, and applauded by the Social-  
ists, the premier said the Paris elections  
were truly a rebuff for the Republican  
idea, but, he added, the electors of the  
provinces had acclaimed the republic.  
Where the Republicans had been beaten,  
he asserted, their defeat was due to the  
alliance of a certain section of the Re-  
publicans with the opposition. Alluding  
to the Dreyfus agitation, M. Waldeck  
Rousseau said the pardon of Dreyfus was  
an act of humanity. By pardoning Drey-  
fus, he pointed out, the government un-  
dertook at the same time to end the  
agitation, and by the amnesty measure to  
prevent reprisals, thus giving France  
needed peace.

M. Waldeck Rousseau concluded with  
saying the government would ask the  
chamber to vote a law providing protec-  
tion against calumniators of the chief of  
state, and a law dealing with religious  
associations, whose vested properties  
could not be allowed to swell in order to  
furnish the adversaries of the republic  
with their war funds. The government's  
programme, he further announced, in-  
cluded laws for execution, direct taxation  
and workmen's pensions, adding that  
if the programme did not secure an  
authority he would leave to his successor  
the work of seeking its realization. This  
declaration called forth applause from the  
Socialists and Radicals and a section of  
the moderate Republicans.

M. Ribot, Republican, former premier,  
replied to M. Waldeck Rousseau, de-  
claring the municipal elections were a  
success for the Republicans, but not for  
the government. He then proposed the  
simple order of the day, which M. Wal-  
deck Rousseau refused to accept, and  
which the chamber rejected by 298 to  
249 votes.

The premier then announced that he  
would accept the order of the day pro-  
posed by M. Gouzy, couched as follows:  
"The chamber is advised to energetically  
pursue a policy of reforms and the  
defense of the republic and laity, and ap-  
proves of the declarations of the govern-  
ment." The first portion, up to laity, was  
adopted by a vote of 439 to 56, and  
the second and crucial portion was adopted  
by 271 to 226 votes.

Several resolutions dealing with the  
threatened revival of the Dreyfus affair  
were submitted. One introduced by M.  
Gustav Chapuis, Radical, invited the gov-  
ernment vigorously to oppose a renewal  
of the Dreyfus agitation. This gave  
rise to some debate. M. Waldeck Rou-  
sseau repeated his declaration that the  
government was determined to end a  
campaign that was disastrous to the  
country and to Republican government.  
He said the ministerial amnesty view  
now before the senate was destined to  
bring about appeasement, but that there  
was no question of creating new press  
restrictions.

## COOL BURGLARS.

Tie Up a Policeman and Proceed to  
Break the Bank.

Toronto, May 22.—Four burglars tied  
policeman Ward with a wire and then  
entered the branch of the Standard  
Bank at the corner of Queen street and  
Brook avenue, and endeavored to break  
open the safe with sledge-hammers.  
They were unsuccessful.

## BERMUDA GARRISON.

Battalion of West India Regiment  
Ordered There From Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 22.—Orders  
have been received from the war office  
to despatch the First Battalion of the  
West India Regiment to strengthen the  
Bermuda garrison.

## FOR ESQUIMAULT.

New Detachment of Engineers and  
Marines Passed Winnipeg  
Yesterday.

Winnipeg, May 22.—A military special  
having on board a large party of Marines  
and Engineers bound for Esquimault  
passed through the city to-day.

## BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Lord Strathcona Granted a Patent of  
His Title For His Daughter.

London, May 22.—The Queen has  
granted Lord Strathcona and Mount Roy-  
al, the Canadian High Commissioner, a  
patent of his title to his daughter, the  
Hon. Mrs. Robert Jared Bliss Howard,  
his only child. Apart from the honor  
conferred on Canada's High Commis-  
sioner, the Queen's birthday honors, of  
which it formed a part, were not inter-  
esting. Peerages were conferred on  
Lord Morris, on his retirement from the  
appeal court; on Sir Peter O'Brien, the  
Irish judge, and Sir Richard Webster,  
former attorney-general and now master  
of rolls. Among those who have received  
the honor of knighthood is Prof.  
Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Regius pro-  
fessor of Greek at Cambridge University  
and member of parliament in the Con-  
servative interest for the university. Sir  
Angus William Lawson, Henning,  
captain-general and governor of Jamaica,  
is made a knight of the Grand Cross of  
St. Michael and St. George, and Lieut-  
General George Rigby Barker, governor  
of the Bermudas, is made knight of the  
Grand Cross of the Bath. Other honors  
include the usual long list of political  
and service promotions. The Queen left  
Windsor this evening for Scotland.

The order of Knight of the Grand  
Cross of the Indian Empire is conferred  
upon Major-General Sir William Forbes  
Guthrie, Mr. Hamilton Hunter, British  
consul in Samoa, is made a Companion  
of St. Michael and St. George. The  
Times points out that two of the new  
peerages have been conferred upon Irish-  
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## Fight to A Finish

Transvaal Government Say They  
Do Not Intend to Con-  
sider Surrender.

In Hot Haste They Prepare to  
Defend Johannesburg  
and Pretoria.

A Wise Minority Counsel Yield-  
ing to the Inevitable  
Fate Now.

London, May 23.—(3:30 a.m.)—The  
Transvaal government has informed the  
correspondents at Pretoria that it has  
not considered and does not intend to  
consider unconditional surrender, but  
will fight to a finish. The foreign  
consuls have been informed that Johan-  
nesburg will be defended, and the govern-  
ment announces that it will not hold it-  
self responsible for injury to persons or  
property resulting from the defence  
measures.

Pretoria despatches affirm that Presi-  
dent Kruger, President Steyn and all the  
prominent leaders of the republics, after  
prolonged interchange of views, are de-  
termined to continue the resistance, but  
that a minority of the leaders advocate  
surrender without terms.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal  
state secretary, and her family, with the  
families of other officials, have gone to  
Lorenzo Marques.

Johannesburg and Pretoria are being  
cleared of non-combatants. The Boer  
chiefs, who now recognize the possibility  
that they will have to defend these cities,  
are preparing with the utmost haste.  
The Boers' spirit has been rising from a  
low ebb, and is now ready for a steady  
fast resistance.

Nevertheless, according to the Daily  
Chronicle, long messages in Dutch have  
been received by the British government  
by way of Amsterdam, in which Presi-  
dent Kruger seeks peace. According to  
one account, President Kruger surren-  
ders unconditionally; according to an-  
other, he asks for terms. There seem to  
be good reasons for believing that he is  
earnestly trying to secure terms, but  
cable inquiries fail to confirm the asser-  
tion that correspondence has recently  
passed between Great Britain and the  
Transvaal respecting terms.

Lord Roberts is again moving. The  
British infantry left Kromstad Monday,  
and headquarters was expected to leave  
immediately. The railway has been re-  
stored, and the first train is due to arrive  
to-day.

The Boers are busy blasting for em-  
placements along the Rhoenoster river.  
Gen. Dewet commands, as Gen. Botha  
is ill.

The advance of Lord Roberts will  
probably be swift. It is the expectation  
of well-informed observers that the Vaal  
river, 85 miles beyond Kromstad, will  
be crossed by the end of the week.

Sir Redvers Buller, in a general order  
to his troops, congratulating them on the  
result of their (ten days') operations, says  
they were on check at Laing's Nek  
by a fresh commando sent from the  
Transvaal. Gen. Clery, with a cavalry  
brigade, engaged the rear guard of the  
Boers at Laing's Nek on Sunday, cap-  
tured a number of wagons and took  
some prisoners. His artillery shelled the  
Nek. The Boers in their retreat  
waste the railway, blew up bridges and  
burned several houses—as many as six  
in Newcastles. The machinery of the  
Navigation collieries was ruined.

Gen. Buller, replying to residents of  
Newcastle, who presented to him a  
trophy, said he expected to return from  
Pretoria soon.

MAKING WAS HOPEFUL.  
Wonderful Spirit Shown by the Heroic  
Little Town.

London, May 22.—Lady Sarah Wilson,  
in a despatch from Mafeking dated May  
11, gives the following description of the  
final days of the siege:  
"As we are near the end of the siege,  
conditions in this little town are perhaps  
becoming more cheerful. The rainy  
season is apparently over, the weather  
splendid, and consequently the fever epi-  
demic is diminishing. Rations are still  
small, but it is wonderful how little one  
needs for existence, and the new food—  
brawn made from horse and ox hides—is  
a great success. This food and porridge,  
the inventory of which has received a 25  
bonus from the government and equiv-  
alent of six weeks' additional provisions,  
the natives prefer to any other, so  
that the siege has taught them a new  
food."

CHOLERA PREVALENT.  
Unhappy People of India Suffer From  
Famine and Disease.

London, May 22.—It is officially an-  
nounced that











## The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year .....\$8.00  
Six months ..... 3.00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year .....\$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .40

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The promise made by Mr. James Dunsmuir in his election card to remove from his coal mines all Chinamen as soon as he can fill their places by white men, coming on the heels of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring anti-Chinese legislation unconstitutional, and the disallowance of anti-Japanese legislation by the Governor-General, is not only very much to his credit, but of more than ordinary importance, for it will settle one phase of the Chinese question in a most satisfactory manner. There remains the larger question to be dealt with, namely, of future Chinese exclusion, and this cannot be dealt with by the local legislature, but only by the Federal or the Imperial parliament. We do not say that the local legislature cannot to some extent advance the cause of Oriental exclusion by the passage of strong resolutions on the subject, but this is as far as it can go.

The other night, at South Wellington, Mr. W. B. McInnes said that he could frame a law to prevent Chinamen from working in mines and the courts would hold it good. Conceding, if one wishes to, that Mr. McInnes can do this, he will only have touched the very margin of a great question. We do not believe he could do anything of the kind, but if his appreciation of the question of Mongolian immigration is limited to their working in coal mines, he has a very narrow conception of it. The question goes far beyond the mere local issues involved in it. It is radical in its importance, for if the flood gates of Oriental immigration are kept open, the country will soon be overrun with Chinese and Japanese, and white labor will either be driven out altogether or be forced to compete with men who work for wages upon which white men cannot live. This is of the most vital character in relation to the future welfare of Canada. If British Columbia is ever to play the part in the development of the Empire, which its great resources and its geographical position entitle it to, it must be a country of white men. This view of the case, which is a reasonable view and one that can be sustained by argument, must be brought home to the people of Canada, and the proper place to do so is in the halls of the Canadian parliament. We can understand how the Oriental labor question can be of vital issue in a Federal campaign, but not how it can be in a Provincial contest.

## LABOR CANDIDATES.

There are several "labor" candidates before the people of British Columbia seeking election to the legislature. The Colonist is rather favorably disposed to the idea that the labor organizations should be represented in the legislature, provided the candidate who seeks to be returned as such is sound in his principles on other points. If, however, he is simply a Socialist, seeking to overturn existing institutions and try experiments in legislation, it would be a great mistake, in their own interests, for the workingmen to select him. The interests of wage-earners are in the direction of conservative, not experimental, legislation. When the laws are settled and the business community knows from one year to another the conditions under which business can be carried on, employment is steady and wages are good, but when uncertainty prevails the fate of the wage-earner is uncertain. It is upon the wage-earner that the effects of experimental legislation fall most severely. The capitalist is usually in a position to shut down his works when conditions do not suit him; but the wage-earner is not in a position to do without employment. Take the case of the eight-hour law in Kootenay.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.

CATARRH CURE... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower.

Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever.

Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Upon whom did the chief burden of that legislation fall? Not upon the capitalist who had invested money in the mines. Does any one suppose that the mine owners lived any the less well, bought fewer clothes or had to move into smaller houses because the mines were shut down? Not at all; they were not dependent upon their money investments for their daily living expenses. Their interests are diverse. A man having a good deal invested in a part of it in mining stock. If the mine does not pay, he is out so much, but his business goes on just the same in other respects. With the miner the case is different. When the mine shuts down his living is gone. He suffers immediately, and he suffers severely. The capitalist will refuse to invest any further in enterprises that do not pay, but there are always hundreds of other chances. The miner has only his one chance, namely, that some one will employ him, and if he loses this, his condition is arduous in the extreme. This illustrates what we mean by saying that the effect of experimental legislation falls most heavily upon the wage-earner. Hence also we claim that the interests of the wage-earner lie in the direction of conservative legislation, using the word conservative in its dictionary sense, as opposed to experimental. We believe the workingmen of British Columbia can be got to see this and that they will refuse to follow the demagogues and hot-heads who desire to get into the legislature for the purpose of inflicting upon the province some of their ill-considered fads by giving effect to them in statutes. We have had quite enough of this thing already in this province. British Columbia was free at least two years of precious time in the development of her great resources by the experimental legislation of 1899. More than one year has passed already, and it is hardly possible under any circumstances to restore settled conditions before the legislature meets in 1901, for the summer session this year is not likely to be long. We submit, therefore, that the workingmen will consult their best interests by declining to accept the proffered services of "labor" candidates presenting experimental platforms.

## MR. MARTIN'S PROSPECTS.

We believe in the old saying, "Never prophesy unless you know," but the fate of Mr. Martin's administration appears so certain that there seems very little risk in attempting to forecast it. Whether he himself will be able to secure a place in the new house is a matter of very great doubt. He can hardly expect to be elected in Victoria, but whatever his own views may be upon that point, it is quite certain that he will not be. We can speak with less confidence about Vancouver, although he is far from having plain sailing there. He cannot point out a constituency on Vancouver Island where he has any reasonable chance of electing a supporter. He has no supporters in the field in several constituencies, although of course he may see that they are brought out during the next day or two. In North Victoria, South Victoria, Nanaimo, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo there were no government candidates even so much as talked about up to yesterday. If there is a government candidate in Cassiar, he is keeping the fact very closely to himself, and we have not yet heard of a supporter of Mr. Martin being in the field in several other Mainland constituencies. This is not to say that none will be, but it is a somewhat extraordinary thing that within a day or two of Nomination Day the government is unrepresented by candidates in a number of constituencies. The fact looks like a confession of defeat. It seems almost a foregone conclusion that the whole of Vancouver Island, Cassiar, Cariboo, the two Lillooets and the three Yales will return representatives who, whatever their relations may be to each other, will not be government supporters. This accounts for twenty-three members, or four more than a majority of the house, so that if the government should carry the rest of the province it would be defeated. Indeed, there is a very good prospect that, even if Mr. Martin is himself successful at the polls, he will find himself without a cabinet. No one will pretend to say that any one of his colleagues has even a moderately good chance of being elected. Mr. Martin's defeat will not be due to any lack of energy and determination on his part. He has labored hard for success, but the principles for which he stands are more than the people of British Columbia are willing to endorse. He is weaker in the province to-day than he was two weeks ago.

"Bobs" has made a birthday present to the Queen of a very nice bit of territory.

All we need is good weather to have a first-class holiday, and the weather prospects seem as good as could be wished.

German colonization is proceeding steadily in South America, and when the increase of the German navy is talked about one must always remember the probability that these colonies, which are chiefly in Brazil, may one day claim the protection of the Fatherland.

The prospects are that there will be very important developments in the mining way in Southeastern Alaska during the present year. Very many deposits of gold-bearing rock have been discovered there, and though the quality is not high, there seems to be plenty of it to make mining profitable.

The suffering in India because of the famine is something beyond the power of words to describe. Great efforts have been put forth to relieve it, but only with limited success. It is doubtful if money can arrest the terrible evil, for the people

## Japanese Lanterns FOR THE CELEBRATION.

F. C. DAVIDGE &amp; CO. LD.,

26 STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.



## A Good Tip

Is worth following, because it leads to something good. Don't put your foot in it by wearing inferior shoes. Our new line for Spring and Summer wear show dreams of cool comfort for the feet. Treat yourself to daily walks in satisfaction by enclosing your lower extremities in our examples of the latest modes for town and country wear at prices that challenge competition.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.

G. V. NEMT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

## SHOE EMPORIUM

N. B.—We close at 7 p.m. Saturdays Excepted.

seem to be incapable or unwilling to make the necessary effort to help themselves, without which the most lavish charity is of little use. This does not lessen the duty of people everywhere to contribute to the famine funds.

Matters are shaping in the direction of a federal election during the coming autumn. The Colonist has refused to take stock in the various prophecies of an election that have been made since 1897, but is impressed with the extreme probability of parliament being dissolved this year.

It is amusing to see how flippantly some of our United States contemporaries talk of war. Because they defeated the Spaniards at Santiago, that is on land, by a fluke, they seem to think they can walk over the rest of Creation. Their government does not think so, nor do their admirals and generals. These realize that a foreign war is not a thing to be lightly undertaken.

There was an amusing article in the Seattle Times the other day on the war in South Africa. The Times conveyed to its readers the surprising information that Buller was marching through the eastern portion of the Free State, and that Methuen was advancing on Kroonstad with the force with which he had just relieved Mafeking. We wonder if the man who writes the war articles in the Times ever reads the telegrams printed in his own paper.

Some of the United States papers are claiming that 120 miles of the beach at Cape Nome are gold-bearing. This is probably a very great exaggeration, although there seems reason to believe that valuable gold fields exist there. What seems to be established by the experience of the past few seasons is that the best and surest means of communicating with Nome will be by going down the Yukon through Canadian territory. For all but a very short period in each year, Nome is fenced off from the rest of the world by a barrier of ice, and water communication is out of the question.

The news that a holy war is threatening on the southeastern border of Morocco is not reassuring. This will mean war between France and that country, and no one can tell what nations may not become involved in such a conflict if one arises. Great Britain will most assuredly not sit with her hands folded and permit France to overrun the Moorish kingdom. We are under no treaty obligations towards Morocco, but the policy of Great Britain is not to permit any of the great powers to occupy the southern side of the Straits of Gibraltar. The reason why a holy war in Morocco would involve France is that Algiers is contiguous to the former country and Algiers is French territory.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

J. &amp; J. TAYLOR'S

Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors.

Jno. Barnsley &amp; Co., Agents

115 Government St.

Steamboat and Express Safes.

FOR SALE

Point Ellice Boat House.

Good cash business. Small capital required. Clear of shipping, no rough water. Only boat house this end of city. Good reason for selling. For full particulars apply to E. A. GREEN, Point Ellice Boat House, Victoria, B.C.

## For the Holidays

Ladies' Pique Denim Skirts from \$2.00

Children's Washing Suits

Hats and Sun Bonnets

Stylish Millinery

MRS. W. BIGG FORD

61-63 Fort St.

## TO THE ELECTORS

OF..

## Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen: We beg respectfully to inform you that we are candidates for election in the forthcoming contest for the Local Legislature, and solicit your support. We are opposed to the present Provincial Administration, and shall take an early opportunity of expressing our views on the issues of the day.

Your obedient servants,

J. H. TURNER,

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN

A. E. McPHILLIPS

RICHARD HALL.

## NOTICE

## In the Goods of Thomas John Partridge THE YOUNGER DECEASED.

All persons indebted to the estate of the above named deceased are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned by the 26th May 1900.

Dated the 11th May, 1900.  
YATES & JAY,  
22 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C.  
Solicitors for the Rhoda Cameron, the administratrix with the will annexed of the said deceased.

## Tenders Wanted.

Tenders for the purchase of subdivisions 2 and 14, of lot 1257, block T, having frontages on Pandora and Cormorant streets respectively, near Douglas street, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, 23rd May, 1900. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Address: H. M. GRAHAM, 41 Government st.

## NOTICE.

## To Captains and Owners of Vessels

Union Ship Carpenters and Caulkers will not work on any vessels that are hauled in to the Central Ship Yard.

By order of the President.

## BRITISH BARQUE SHANDON.

T. BAIRD, MASTER.

Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written authority.

LANGLEY, LOGAN &amp; CO., Agents.

## REPAIRS! REPAIRS!!

Store and office fittings. Carpenter work of all kinds.

J. P. BURGESS.

Carpenter and Builder.

10 Broughton St.

## 25c. Off the Dollar

—AT—

Stoddard's Jewelry Store

45 Yates street, one door from corner of Broad street

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 80c

NICKEL STEM WIND AND STEM SET

WATCHES \$1.50.

This month only.

## TENDERS.

Sale of Stock, Etc., of George G. Rebagliati, of Lytton.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Monday, the 28th of May, 1900, at so much on the dollar inventory price of the stock in trade of dry goods fixtures, etc., of George G. Rebagliati, of Lytton, amounting as per stock list to \$1016.53.

Inspection of stock list can be had at Simon Leiser's, Yates street, Victoria, or at the store at Lytton.

Terms, Cash. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1900.

FELL &amp; GREGORY,

Solicitors for the Trustee.

Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.

## NOTICE.

In order to provide suitable accommodation for the large number of visitors expected here during the approaching festivities, the Secretary of the Celebration Committee will be pleased to receive the names and addresses of those having furnished rooms to let, if sent in writing to Box 120.

## SPENCER'S

## VICTORIA'S BIG STORE

Open To-night and Every Evening This Week.

Closed Thursday and Friday Afternoons

## Boys' White Duck

## SAILOR SUITS.

Navy blue sailor collars, all sizes... \$1.50 each.

Long and short pants to match.

Separate Blouses, 50, 60, 75 and 90c each.

## MEN'S HATS.

The newest English Felt Hats, both soft and stiff, opened yesterday New Shapes, New colors. Regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 qualities. Our price... \$2.50

## MEN'S TIES.

New styles coming almost every day. Khaki ties, striped with the colors of regiments now at the front, Seaforth Highlanders, Scottish Rifles, Dublin Fusiliers, 13th Hussars, Royal Dragoons, and others, 75c each. Red, White and Blue Patriotic Ties, silk lined; knot or four-in-hand. 50c. Bows 25c.

## LADIES' PATRIOTIC TIES.

Great variety, 50 and 75c each. Lace ties, 25 and 35c. trimmed with national ribbon, 50c. Very fine Lace Scarfs, 75c. \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.



## FLAGS.

Silk Flags 10c, 40c, 75c to \$1.50 each; Cotton Flags 5, 10, 15 and 25c each. Bunting, all colors and tri-colors.

## RIBBONS.

Red, White and Blue Ribbon, 5, 10, and 15c a yard. Ribbon Badges 5c each.

## BOAT CUSHIONS.

Patriotic designs; ("What We Have We'll Hold," and the "Absent Minded Beggar"); 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each. Special Line Boat Cushions, Covered Art Denim, 40c.



## New Tailor-Made

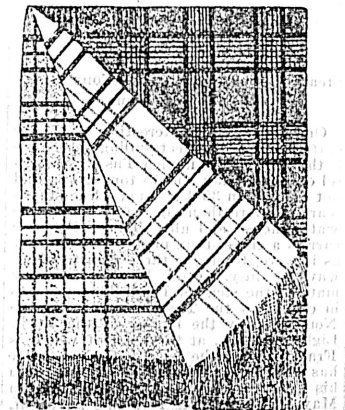
## Costumes

## NEW GRAY AND FAWN CLOTHES

## AND HOMESPUN.

.....\$14.50 and \$17.50 each

CHOICE SELECTION OF MODEL COSTUMES.....\$22.50, \$25 to \$35 each



Unusable travel outfit sent by mail to you.

## KHAKI SUITS

BOY'S KHAKI SUITS, Sizes, 22 to 28,.... \$3.50

Leggings, 50. Hats..... \$1.50

These suits are copied from the suit worn by the hero of Mafeking, Col. Baden Powell.

## Boys' Caps.

Boys White Duck Midshipman's Caps.....35c

.....25, 50 and 75c each

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# THE MAMMOTH

III GOVERNMENT STREET.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT

## BANKRUPT SALE

— OF —

### Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishings.

EVERYTHING TO GO AT 65c. ON THE DOLLAR.

Extra Specials for this Week Only.

**75** ENGLISH CLAY WORSTED SUITS, In Fawn, Brown, Grey, Black, Blue and Slate colors; well made and first-class trimmings; never been sold for less than \$14.00. For this week only..... **\$8.75**

**150** GREY CRASH FEDORA HATS, Regular price, \$1.25. For this week only..... **75c.**

**200** PATRIOTIC TIES, 75c quality, as long as they last at..... **50c.**

**350** PAIRS MEN'S SATIN CALF AND DONGOLA SHOES, well made; worth \$2.50. For this week only..... **\$1.50**

# THE MAMMOTH

III GOVERNMENT STREET.

Between Yates and Johnson.







## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, May 22.—8 p. m.  
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer, though still high off the Coast, has fallen since yesterday, while in the Canadian Territories it is abnormally low. The weather is fair and cool throughout the Pacific Slope, from Kamloops eastward to Manitoba there have been showers and thunder storms. High winds still prevail along the California Coast.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	49	67
New Westminster	46	60
Kamloops	46	68
Barkerville	46	68
Calgary	40	58
Winnipeg	40	48
Portland, Ore.	48	62
San Francisco, Cal.	50	64

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m., (Pacific time)  
Wednesday:  
Victoria and vicinity: Winds mostly south and west, fair and cool, local showers.  
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, occasional showers, not much change in temperature.

## VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon, and 5 p. m.

	TUESDAY, May 22.
5 a. m.	46 Mean.....53
Noon	54 Highest.....56
5 p. m.	52 Lowest.....47

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a. m.	8 miles west.
Noon	16 miles southwest.
5 p. m.	16 miles south.

Average state of weather—Fair.  
Sunshine—10 hours 48 minutes.  
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.120  
Corrected.....30.135

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....30.04

## PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Victorian from the Sound:

B. Burns	S. Perley
E. Evans	J. Thernis
Capt. Myers	Mrs. Thernis
W. Ramsey	Miss Foster
H. Bernz	Mrs. Todd
F. Teiderman	F. M. Yorke
Miss McKenzie	Miss Wilson
Mrs. Burton	C. Barkett
H. Monser	J. W. Cutler
H. McCormick	E. G. Jones
Miss Torrie	F. Rollin
R. Holland	Mr. Hanna
H. Lamecke	Mrs. Fitzmorris
Mrs. Gierist	C. Wurtelle
Mr. Gierist	A. Howard
Miss Lomon	P. Hamersmith
Mrs. Blom	Miss Purser
Capt. Moffat	P. Derrick
W. Young	Mrs. Preell
Mrs. Pletcher	Mrs. Matheson
Mrs. Elliott	Mrs. Robinson
Mrs. Bushon	Mrs. Dunner
Mrs. Grey	G. Clarkson
P. Nisnik	F. Collier
P. Carman	W. Collins
Mrs. Carman	F. Dumanger
Mr. Watkins	J. Pretonis
L. Nardel	

## CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Victorian from the Sound:

H. A. Lilley	M. R. Smith
Elford & Smith	E. G. Prior & Co.
L. Herd	P. H. Jones
J. W. Mellor	H. Jackman
Vic. L. & M. Co.	Lenz & Lelser
W. A. Jamison	Hickman T. H. Co.
Berkline, W. & Co.	Valo & Brooks
Corporation	D. H. Ross & Co.
P. H. Stewart & Co.	Peden Bros.
Feil & Co.	

## JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

Thirty Dollars Economically Used Goes a Long Way With Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 22.—The United States immigration agent here has made some rather startling discoveries in connection with his department. Many Japanese have been preventing themselves for inspection or late who desire to take the train to Seattle. They have all produced good sized rolls of greenbacks to demonstrate that they are not paupers. Mr. Healy, the United States immigration agent, fancied that there was a similarity in the appearance of these rolls. He thought he had seen the roll several times, or at least the same greasy string around the roll, tied in a certain way. So when the last batch of ten came up to his office and produced their rolls of bills as usual, after passing them he had an assistant follow them and "hold them up" after they had boarded the train for Seattle, with the result that the ten little brown men did not have \$30 between them. The money had evidently been lent to the penniless immigrants for no other reason than to demonstrate to Immigration Agent Healy that the possessor of the bank notes was not a pauper. When Mr. Shimizu, Japanese consul for Canada, appeared at the office with a letter from an intelligent Japanese, stating that immigrants had been charged from \$4 to \$6 fees in passing inspection en route to the United States, Mr. Healy thought he smelt a rat, and it is now reported that the discovery has been made that some of the Japanese labor contractors, while charging a nominal fee of 50 cents for the loan of a roll of bank notes, passing an immigrant through the immigration office and buying his ticket, inform the immigrant that the charge made by the United States immigration agent is from \$4 to \$6 (when it is only \$1), and presumably they pocket the difference.

The favorite of favorites—Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

## STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time and it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend  
**Pulmonic Cough Cure**

As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

**HALL & CO.,**  
Dispensing Chemists.

Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas

Warm Time  
At Sooke

Delegates at the Liberal Convention Get Back at the Premier.

His Departure From the Meeting Hurried by a Shower of Missiles.

Opposition Candidates Hold a Successful Meeting After He Left.

"I think too much of the dignity of the position I occupy and I won't speak if those blackguards don't go out." The Premier had become quite dramatic over a trifling interruption at his meeting at Sooke on Monday night. "This is my forty-third meeting in the present campaign," he continued, "and until to-night I have never been insulted so grossly before. You are Boers down in that corner."

A Voice—"And you are old Paul Kruger. Remember you treated us at the convention in Vancouver."

Chairman Perry Mills then came to his leader's rescue and asked the boys to go out. This they seemed willing to do, but wanted Mr. Mills to come out with them, a proposition which he did not appear desirous of accepting. He, however, appealed to the meeting, and being assured by Mr. Fraser and several other Martinite visitors that the people were quite anxious to hear the much heard of Premier, he turned the stream of his persuasive eloquence upon that dignitary, and the dignitary relented, and with seemingly hesitation consented once more to go on.

The Premier had worked his way through the low thread-bare speech to the section that deals with roads, trails and bridges, and had here met with a question or two, in the course of which the long pent up feelings of two or three members of the Sooke delegation to the Liberal convention at Vancouver had been set free, with the result that Mr. Martin went off into heroics about dignity and insults, and could only be persuaded as a great favor to that part of the riding of Esquimalt to continue his speech to its hour, and three-quarter length. Mr. Martin, who had hurried away from the Colwood meeting that afternoon, after having talked it out, had begun his Sooke meeting rather late. Some delay was then experienced in getting a chairman. Mr. John Murray, Mr. John Muir and some others were appealed to, but they all declined the honor. Fortunately, however, for the government, the Premier had taken Mr. Perry Mills, of Victoria, out with him, and so the gap was stopped and the meeting got underway.

The re-enactment of the anti-Japanese measures, the government ownership of railways and the road to be built from Victoria to Midway, by which the Kootenay miners were to be fed on butter and eggs from Sooke, occupied the greater portion of his time after his feelings, much flattered by the little scene, had been restored. He also talked for about half an hour upon the virtues of that "bad man Martin." This gave the usual opportunity to revel in the glories of Manitoba disallowance, as well as the Semlin government during the days of his attorney-generalship. Any topic throughout the speech appeared to afford a pretext for denouncing the C. P. R. as a most oppressive monopoly.

A question, however, from the corner, "What is the Premier's opinion of the 'white-shirted hoboes'—brought his speech down, however, to more local issues, and the Premier declared that if returned to power he fully intended to cut off one of the members from the Esquimalt division. A further question from Mr. Higgins led to a question of Mr. Martin's attack upon the standing and utility of independent candidates. Those he attacked most vigorously, but refrained from saying much about Mr. Higgins' candidacy, nor did he renew the roasting of Mr. Hayward which he had undertaken at Colwood.

Referring to the stand taken by Mr. Macpherson at the government meeting in Vancouver on Thursday last, the Premier explained that his follower's (Macpherson's) reference to Mr. John Brown, of New Westminster, as the one honest man on the government side, was but a slip of the tongue, and meant nothing at all. It was about 11 o'clock when the Premier walked in silence down the hall. The other candidates were there waiting to speak, and their number had been increased by the arrival of Mr. Elbert and some other gentlemen from town. Mr. Martin, however, told the meeting that he had urgent business in Victoria, and slipped away, quitting the meeting and the other speakers just as he had done at the Colwood meeting a few hours before. From the sound of hurrying feet and a certain obnoxious odor outside, it was generally understood that the Premier's haste in departure was somewhat accelerated and that some material reason could be given for some truly outraged feelings.

Before departing with his leader, Mr. Fraser confessed his faith in the Martinite symbol and professed a readiness to follow him to the end of either the government or the opposition benches.

The little government party having left, Mr. John Muir, the venerable patriarch of that district, was again asked to take the chair, which he at once did, and filled the office with both grace and dignity. After expressing his regret at the hasty departure of the Premier, he introduced Mr. C. E. Pooley.

Mr. Pooley, who was welcomed with a good round of applause, was glad once more to meet his old constituents. He was glad, too, to see so many of the ladies out, but like the chairman—and indeed the whole audience—he regretted the fact that Mr. Martin had seen fit to slip away again, as he had done but the same afternoon at Colwood. He had expected to have an opportunity to speak to him at the evening meeting, but had been quite disappointed. This and the lateness of the hour would cause him to omit several things which he had intended to speak on at some length.

For eighteen years, Mr. Pooley continued, he had had the honor of representing the district of Esquimalt. He had enjoyed the fullest confidence of the people, and had continued striving to advance the interests of the district, while at the same time not being forgot-

ful of those of the province at large. At present politics were in a much mixed muddle, a state of things for which Mr. Martin and Lieutenant-Governor McInnes were entirely accountable. In 1897, as a result of the election, the two parties mustered 10 of a following for each. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that Mr. Turner had lost the confidence of the people, and most unconstitutionally tried to call in Mr. Robert Beaven, a gentleman who had been a candidate at the election then just past, but who had not succeeded in securing a seat in the assembly. Mr. Turner was summarily dismissed—but why? For the sole reason that Mr. Turner would not take the Governor's son into the cabinet. To such a step Mr. Pooley had himself been most opposed, and with the others, though without any loss of respect for the council he drew no salary—went out from office. For this same refusal of Mr. Turner's the Lieutenant-Governor tried to follow up the charge about the special warrants, and although the commission of a hostile government was completely proved against Mr. Turner, Governor McInnes had refused to withdraw his charge, and was not man enough to say that he had made a mistake.

But Mr. Beaven would not make a cabinet minister out of the son, and so at last Mr. Semlin was asked to form an administration. When and where Mr. Henderson's defection had enabled this government to exist for some time, but at last it fell through also, when, in contradiction to all custom of politics, Mr. Martin, who had not a single follower in the house, was made first minister. The assembly then passed a resolution to no avail, and so, in a protest that could not be pigeon-holed, they all walked out. (Applause.) As a result, the intimation had come from Ottawa that unless Mr. Martin were returned to power, Mr. McInnes was to be put out of office. (Applause.) Thus there was a double object to be served on the 9th of June by voting against the Martin government. (Applause.)

Without taking up too much time, the speaker could not but refer to Mr. Martin's childish cry for the re-enactment of the anti-Japanese measures, that had been disallowed. At Colwood he had spoken of these measures as but grudgingly given. But what were the records? The Labor Act had been freely passed by the Turner government; but upon the Deane-Helgesen resolution, advocating the increase of the Chinese tax, this same Mr. Martin, who now prates about Mongolian labor, cried out: "This is not our business—it's a federal matter. I'll vote against it." So he did.

The Premier's attempt, too, to drag in the Manitoba disallowance matter as an illustration, was rather bad, too. The questions differ widely and are not to be mixed. The matter was an issue of Canadian politics, but here it was an Imperial question, and surely no loyal Canadian would withstand the hope of the home authorities that the colony will accept the position for the time and assist the Mother Land that the British Columbia has rendered its quota for the national defence, and will do so again if need be; but surely she would not hamper the Empire, would not act like a child, but would play the patriot for a short time, when the natural solution of the matter would be reached.

Regarding Mr. Martin's railway scheme, a great deal of it was arrant nonsense. A road was to be built from Victoria to take up the Sooke produce to the Kootenay country, and in the next breath the Premier talked of another line to be built a short distance from the fertile districts of Washington state, to do the same sort of produce-carrying trade. The Corbin scheme of which Mr. Martin talked had been rejected both at Victoria and at Ottawa, and that because it intended taking the one of this country out of the country for smelting purposes, and thus build up the American industries at our expense. Surely the electors of Sooke would not be parties to any such scheme as that.

Mr. Pooley then briefly referred to the way in which the eight-hour law was rushed through on the last day, and to several other pieces of legislation which he had been opposed to and would give the electorate to go to the polls on the 9th of June and put an end to the disgraceful regime at present being carried on. He then sat down amidst prolonged applause.

Mr. Muir then called upon Mr. Hayward, an independent candidate for the honors of Esquimalt. That gentleman had been at the Colwood meeting, where Premier Martin had attempted to put him on toast, and then had left. Nothing daunted, Mr. Hayward had followed the Premier up, only, however, to be snubbed by him the second time. His opposition to the Premier was thorough-going. He objected to his platform, he objected to the man himself, and he objected to the way in which he had obtained and was holding his present power. The province had suffered indignity at this man's hands in being robbed of its rightful heritage of responsible government for the past four months. Not one of the Martin ministers had sent, and while the Premier boasted of his former minister, Mr. Beebe, the latter could know but little of his calling, otherwise he had been made minister of agriculture.

Mr. Hayward then referred to some of the objections to the government's policy upon the Mongolian question and the government ownership of railways, and claimed that trunk wagon roads should receive more attention at the hands of the administration. These were the poor man's railroad and upon them much of the development of the province depended. Mr. Hayward then sat down amidst much applause, and was greeted a good popularity throughout that section.

Mr. Higgins followed. In the few minutes he spoke, government ownership of railways was the chief theme. Against these he earnestly warned the electorate. It was the most important item on the government's side, and the Premier seemed to rely upon it, largely to secure his return to power; but instead of helping him out, this was the rock upon which he would find shipwreck.

Mr. Eberts then spoke for half an hour. In a very aggressive speech he ably attacked the government platform, and section after section suffered severely under his onslaught. Of these the chief were the items upon the Mongolian question and the state ownership of railways. Both were very important matters, and by hasty indifference or ill-considered action it would be well to saddle the province with a load that would weigh very heavily upon even our children's children.

From these matters he turned to the government itself. For two years back the Lieutenant-Governor had robbed the people of their rights, and given them personal government at their own expense. And of what a sort it had been! The province had seen its First Minister rushing about frantically to pick up cabinet ministers. There had been the Ryder tragedy, and today there was a cabinet of odds and ends picked up at random,

and not one of them enjoying a seat. Responsible government was government for the people and by the people, but today this province had government for Mr. McInnes and by Mr. Martin, purely personal and strictly irresponsible. The Premier talked a great deal about the workingman, but it was blatant ruff. His deeds belied it all. While crying out for labor he stretched out his hands and closed the hospitals against them in their day of need. The whole platform was a myth (laughter) and the people were not being gulled by it. On the 9th of June they would rise in their might, and that would be the end of the farce. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Eberts then resumed his seat, and after the usual vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

Atlin Will Be  
A Great Camp.

Millions are Being Expended on Improvements by the Hydraulic Companies.

Output Estimated at Between Five and Six Million Dollars.

According to advices from Atlin, which bids fair to be converted into a large hydraulic camp, the sluicing season has begun there. Several claim owners have begun work on Pine Creek and the work for months from now on will be most active in the northern British Columbia district. The output for this season, according to the latest compilations will probably run from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Dr. H. B. Runnalls, one of the last men out from Atlin, says:

"The conditions in Atlin are most encouraging. There are five properties there which have been prospected sufficiently to prove that they will make paying mines. There is one quartz property on Fourth of July creek where they have already a tunnel of 130 feet and are going to put up a stamp mill. There are five claims on Spruce creek that have been purchased for \$25,000 by some Australians, and they are going to put up a stamp mill as soon as possible. Then they are erecting a stamp mill on the Anacoda group, which is one of the largest bodies of low grade free gold in the world, and which the famous Trendwell is but a baby. The best assays attainable have been \$6 per ton for free milling, besides the values in concentrates.

Better than all this we have in Atlin the world renowned Yellow Jacket. Yes, I say world renowned, for it is talked of more in the mining markets of the world than any other proposition. Shares are now selling in London for \$7 a share. This mine is on a vast porphyry dyke 4,500 feet of which have been taken out, and crushed in a mortar and washed out, the result was \$5,800. There is a shaft on this property 35 feet deep showing a vein of 4 1/2 feet wide and as deep as the shaft, carrying values of \$1.50 to the pound of rock. "There have been twelve claims located on this ledge, of which eleven were bonded to the Yellow Jacket Consolidated Mining Company syndicate on Saturday, May 12th, for a half a million dollars.

The development on this property means the recovery of not less than 5,000 men when the mines are in full operation. Mine experts from all over the world have seen the property and unhesitatingly state that it is one of the, if not the biggest body of free milling quartz that has ever been uncovered.

"So much for the quartz. And now we come to the hydraulic propositions of Atlin. One property on Birch creek, which make a preliminary expenditure of \$50,000, are 'other on Boulder' will expend in a plant \$100,000 this season. Then there is the property on Wright creek with which Chief Engineer Hawkins is connected. That property will have a plant costing \$30,000, in fact, it is going up now. The whole of Spruce creek, from source to outlet, has been leased and bonded for three and a half million dollars, the whole of which sum is to be spent in putting in a plant and sluicing operations.

"There are twenty-seven leases on Pine creek which have been purchased by an Australian syndicate, which syndicate expects to spend two millions in machinery and ditches before they think of getting any return. Spruce gulch has been leased by a California syndicate, and at the present, has two hundred men working, digging ditches and getting ready to operate. J. H. Russell, formerly of Kamloops, who came out from Atlin, en route to Glenora, to take in a party of California men, gives more details of the work being done in the rich northern district. He said, in an interview:

"The hydraulic concerns that are at work this season are going to do something worthy of mention. The thesauruses are going to run a big flume over their property along bedrock, and have found the earth rich right where they have dug the trench for the flume. They have taken out a bottle full of the yellow metal. More gold will be taken out of this Brackett property on Willow this season than was taken from the entire district of Atlin last year. Eighty men are at work on the property making preparations for the season's extensive operations. The Brackett group embraces an area 800 by 300 feet. "De Lama is putting in improvements on his hydraulic properties on Boulder that will require 470,000 feet of lumber. "The Pen-Dugway people, on Wright, are spending thousands on their hydraulic properties, and the people of California have gotten control of a number of claims were down on Pine which they term the Spruce group, and are preparing to operate on an extensive scale.

"A woman mine operator of the camp has taken in a party of the thesauruses, Kate, who has been tunneling on a hillside claim opposite Discovery on Pine this winter, took out an average of an ounce of gold to the man a day, and had several men at work. One can imagine what might be done on such property were it operated by hydraulics. Just let two big giants be turned loose on that claim and the output would be great.

"The stamp mill on Lord Ernest Hamilton's quartz properties on the lakeside will be taken in a party of the thesauruses. Featherstonhaugh told me a few days ago that they would be started in two days. There are known to be 2,000 acres of ore in that place, and all of the same

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grade. If one part pays to work all in the group will pay.

"The Yellow Jacket is a wonder. The ledge is four and a half feet wide, and phenomenally rich.

"I believe there are 3,000 people in Atlin today, and there is not an idle man in the camp. Wages are \$5.00 per day with board. Cooks are in demand. Nearly every one cooked for himself during the winter, but all are now too busy to cook."

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